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Address REGISTER, Ironton, Missouri.

# Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME XXVIII.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1895.

NUMBER 47.

**JOB WORK**  
The REGISTER is a medium for doing  
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## Official Directory.

**MEMBER OF CONGRESS:**  
HON. J. H. RANNEY, Tenth District.  
Piedmont, Mo.  
U. S. LAND OFFICE—JAS. H. CLARK,  
Register; MANN RINGO, Receiver—Iron-  
ton, Mo.  
J. FRANK GAREY, Judge Twenty-First  
District, De Soto, Mo.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY IRON COUNTY

**COURTS:**  
Circuit Court is held on the  
fourth Monday in April and October.  
County Court convenes on the  
first Monday of March, June, September  
and December.

**Probate Court** is held on the first  
Monday in February, May, August and No-  
vember.

**OFFICERS:**  
W. T. GAY, Representative.  
ANDREW J. GARTY, Presiding Judge county  
Court.  
CHARLES HART, County Judge, South-  
east District.  
A. G. MOYER, county Judge, Western  
District.  
J. B. WALKER, Prosecuting Attorney.  
P. W. WHITWORTH, Collector.  
W. A. FLETCHER, County Clerk.  
ARTHUR HUFF, Probate Clerk.  
JOS. A. ZWART, Probate Judge.  
D. F. REESE, Treasurer.  
W. T. O'NEAL, Sheriff.  
G. C. HENDERSON, Assessor.  
G. W. FARRAR, St. Coroner.  
A. W. HOLLOMAN, Surveyor.  
D. H. MCKENZIE, School Commissioner.

**CITY OFFICERS:**  
Mayor, W. R. Edgar.  
Marshall, J. L. Baldwin.  
City Clerk, W. G. Fairchild.  
City Treasurer, Jos. A. Zwart.  
Collector, J. L. Baldwin.  
City Councilmen—L. J. Giovannoni, J. N.  
Bishop, M. Claybaugh, Geo. Baldwin, Geo.  
D. Marks and Henry Kendal.  
Street Committee—J. L. Baldwin, M. Clay-  
baugh and L. J. Giovannoni.  
Fire Committee—L. J. Giovannoni, G. D.  
Marks and H. Kendal.  
Health Committee—J. N. Bishop, G. D.  
Marks and H. Kendal.

## CHURCHES:

**CATHOLIC CHURCH,** Arcadia College  
and Pilot Knob, Mo. W. H. HENRY, Pastor.  
High Mass and Sermon at Arcadia College  
every Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M. Vespers and  
Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 3  
o'clock P. M. High Mass and Sermon and  
Benediction at Pilot Knob Catholic Church  
at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Sunday School for  
children at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

**M. E. CHURCH,** Cor. Reynolds and  
Mountain Streets, J. H. HENRY, Pastor.  
Residence, Ironton. Services the second  
and fourth Sunday of each month at 11 A. M.  
and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Class  
Meeting Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.  
Prayer Meeting Tuesday evening. All  
are invited.

**BAPTIST CHURCH,** Madison street,  
near Knob st., H. T. MORTON, D. D. Pastor.  
Residence Ironton. Preaching on every  
Saturday before the first Sunday of each  
month at 2:30 P. M. and on the first and third  
Sundays at 11 A. M. Sunday School every  
Sunday at 9:30 A. M. and Prayer Meeting  
every Tuesday evening at 7:30 P. M.

**Presbyterian Church,** cor. Reynolds  
and Knob streets, Ironton. Services at 11 A.  
M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A.  
M. Y. P. S. C., 6:30 P. M. Prayer Meet-  
ing Wednesday, 7 P. M. G. H. DUFF, Pastor.

**St. Paul's Church,** Episcopal, Ironton.  
Sunday School every Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.

**LUTHERAN CHURCH,** Pilot Knob.  
Rev. OTTO PFAFF, Pastor.

**M. E. CHURCH,** Corner Shepherd  
and Washington streets, Ironton. H. A.  
HARTLEY, pastor. Preaching every Sun-  
day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday  
School at 9:30 A. M. and Select Reading at 4  
P. M. Literary every Tuesday night at 8.

## SOCIETIES:

**IRONTON LODGE, No. 144, K.**  
of P., Ironton, Mo., meets every 2d  
and 4th Friday evening of each month at  
Odd-Fellows Hall.  
R. F. HOLLOMAN, C. C.  
ARTHUR HUFF, K. of R. & S.

**IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F.,**  
meets every Monday at its hall, corner Main  
and Madison streets. CHAS. ARNOLD, N. J.  
J. T. BALDWIN, Secretary.

**IRONTON ENCAMPMENT, No. 23, I.**  
O. O. F., meets on the 2d and 4th Thurs-  
day evenings of every month in Odd-Fel-  
lows' Hall, corner Main and Madison streets.  
G. D. MARKS, C. P. J. T. BALDWIN, Scribe.

**STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 133,**  
A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, corner  
Main and Madison streets, on Saturday of  
each month. W. R. EDGAR, W. M. MANN  
RINGO, Secretary.

**MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 7, R. A.**  
meets at the Masonic Hall on the first and  
third Tuesdays of each month at 7 P. M. W.  
R. EDGAR, M. E. H. P. W. P. WEMP, Secre-  
tary.

**VALLEY LODGE, No. 870, K.**  
of P., Ironton, Mo., meets in Odd-Fel-  
lows' Hall every alternate Wednesday ev'g.  
W. T. GAY, D. IRA A. MARSHALL, Reporter.

**EASTERN STAR LODGE, No. 62, A.**  
F. & A. M. (colored), meets on the second  
Saturday of each month.

**IRON POST, No. 246, G. A. R.,**  
meets the 2d and 4th Saturdays  
of each month at 2 P. M.

WM. MABEE, P. C.  
C. R. PECK, Adj't.

**IRONTON CAMP, No. 60, Sons of**  
Veterans, meets every 1st and 3d Saturday  
evening, each month, and every Tuesday  
evening for drill.  
C. C. DINGER, Camp Commander.  
C. R. PECK, First Sergeant.

**PILOT KNOB.**  
PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 253, A. O.  
U. W., meets every 2d and 4th Friday  
evening, 7:30 P. M., upstairs in Union  
Church.

**PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 56, I. O. O.**  
F., meets every Tuesday evening at their  
hall. CHAS. HENDERSON, Secretary.

**IRON LODGE, No. 30, Sons of HER-**  
MAN, meets on the second and last Sunday of  
each month. WM. STEPHENS, President.  
VAL. EFFINGER, Secretary.

**IRON MOUNTAIN.**  
IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 298,  
A. O. U. W., meets on the first and third  
Friday of each month.

**BELLEVUE.**  
MOSATO LODGE, No. 35, A. F. & A.  
M., meets on Saturday night or after the  
full moon. E. M. LOGAN, W. M. R. J.  
HILL, Secretary.

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Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

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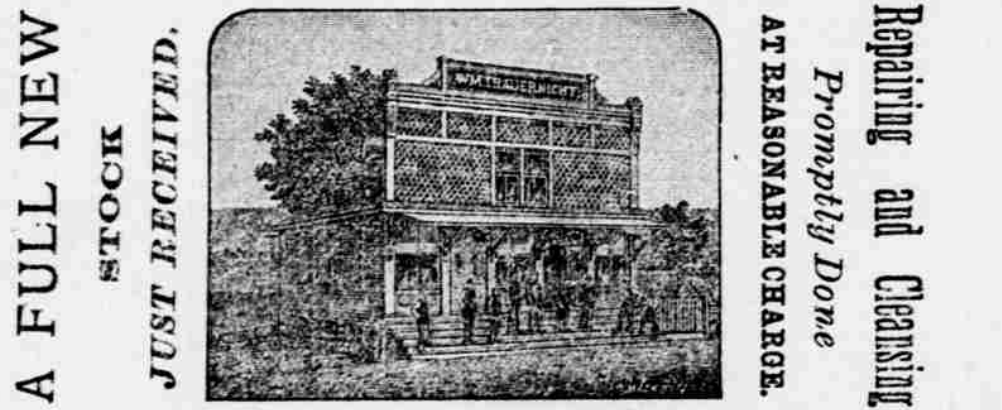
"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTIN, D. D., New York City.

### Castoria.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARKER, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

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Guaranteed to be the Best.

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A FINE NEW HEARSE of Latest Style, that will be Furnished on Application. Office One Door North of V. Effinger's; also, at Ebrecht's Blacksmith Shop.

### What the Inside Pages Contain.

Second Page—Editorial Miscellany, News and Notes, Missouri State News and Cullings, Legislative Proceedings, Still Acting a Part, etc.

Third Page—A Rain Hing, Odds on the Gun, For Sale a Presidency, Pith and Point, etc.

Sixth Page—The Silver Question, Praised the Cook, etc.

Seventh Page—Storing Winter Clothing, Agricultural Hints, Domestic Concerns, The Markets, etc.

### In Memoriam.



The subject of this notice, ALLAN W. HOLLOMAN, died at his residence, Arcadia, Mo., on Sunday, May 5th, 1895, aged 90 years, 4 months and 4 days.

Mr. Holloman was born in Raleigh, N. C., January 1, 1805, and was the eldest of eight children born to his par-  
ents, Edmund and Mary (Barret) Hollo-  
man, both of whom were born and  
reared in North Carolina. In 1810 the  
father moved to Upper Louisiana  
Territory, as it was then called, and  
landed at Cape Girardeau in the fall  
of that year. Here he remained until  
1811, and it was during this year that  
the great earthquake occurred. In the  
fall of 1812 Edmund Holloman re-  
moved to Ste. Genevieve county, where  
he continued to reside until his death.  
His son, A. W. Holloman, received the  
best education that schools at that day  
afforded. In 1825 he commenced busi-  
ness for himself as a farmer, and also  
engaged in the saw mill business,  
which he carried on for several years.

In October, 1830, he married Miss Lu-  
cinda S. Holmes, daughter of Capt.  
Wm. Holmes, who came to this coun-  
try in 1802, before the change of gov-  
ernment. To Mr. and Mrs. Holloman  
were born a large family—six sons and  
five daughters—seven now living: John  
W., Thomas E., Robert F., Joel B.,  
Mary A., Lucinda J. and Josie. In  
1838 Mr. Holloman was elected to the  
Legislature from Ste. Genevieve coun-  
ty, on the Democratic ticket, running  
Benton or no Benton, and when the  
Legislature met, he assisted in electing  
Col. Thomas H. Benton to the United  
States Senate. At that time the par-  
ties were nearly equally divided be-  
tween the Democrats and Whigs. The  
candidate for representative on the  
Democratic ticket had withdrawn, and  
left the field clear for his Whig op-  
ponent. Mr. Holloman was induced to  
become a candidate, and beat his  
opponent, Dr. Shaw, by a majority of  
twenty votes. Previous to this, how-  
ever, Mr. Holloman had filled several  
minor offices in this county, and served  
as postmaster under Postmaster-  
General Amos Kimball for several  
years. In 1846 he was elected one of  
the judges of the county court of Ste.  
Genevieve county, and served until the  
fall of 1849, when he moved to Arcadia  
Valley, for the purpose of educating  
his children. Here Mr. Holloman en-  
gaged in the saw mill and grist mill  
business, and united his efforts with  
other enterprising citizens of Arcadia  
Valley to build up the county, which  
was then Madison, but was changed to  
Iron county, in 1858. Mr. Holloman  
was appointed surveyor by the county  
court and elected at the general elec-  
tion, and has filled the office ever since  
with the exception of one year. In  
1875, in the seventieth year of his age,  
he was chosen representative in the  
Twenty-eighth General Assembly, the  
responsible duties of which honorable  
position he filled in an able and ef-  
ficient manner. He cast his first vote  
for Andrew Jackson for president, and  
has always been a staunch Democrat.  
His parents were Methodists, and his  
mother was a devoted Christian, which  
led him to believe that the church was  
right. In 1844 he voted against the  
division of the church, but when the  
division took place he adhered to the  
southern branch, of which he died a  
member. He voluntarily relinquished  
the position of Presiding Judge of the  
County Court at the beginning of the  
present year, which place he had filled  
for twelve years, and at the time of his  
death held the office of County Sur-  
veyor.

Until three months prior to his  
death, Mr. Holloman was active and  
energetic, and despite his 90 years he  
was accustomed to take long horse-  
back rides in attending to his duties.  
His family is noted for longevity. He  
is survived by a brother and sister who  
are over 80 years old, while one brother  
died three months ago aged 75 years.  
For over half a century he had been a  
prominent Free Mason, and his re-  
mains were interred in the Masonic  
Cemetery, near this place, the funeral  
services being conducted by the mem-  
bers of that Order.

### Secretary Carlisle's Letter to Mr. Sevier.

[New York Sun May 6, 1895.]

The efforts of Mr. Carlisle to recon-  
cile his present attitude on the silver  
question with his past utterances, must  
awaken sympathetic interest in every  
heart where pity is not dead.

The Secretary of the Treasury is  
now struggling with the English lan-  
guage in an attempt to explain the sil-  
ver expansion speech which he deliv-  
ered in the House of Representatives on  
Feb. 21, 1878. The Bland-Allison  
bill, so called, had come back to the  
House with the Senate amendment  
which substituted for the free coinage  
of silver the provision for the purchase  
and coinage of silver bullion at the  
rate of not less than \$2,000,000 worth,  
nor more than \$4,000,000 per month.  
When the bill passed the House in its  
original form, Mr. Carlisle voted for  
it, free coinage and all. He subse-  
quently explained that he had voted  
for the free coinage of silver against  
the judgment, and proffered the silver  
purchase clause of the Senate amend-  
ment. That memorable piece of legis-  
lation was not entirely satisfactory to  
Mr. Carlisle; but his objection, as he  
plainly stated at the time, was not be-  
cause he feared the accumulation and  
coinage of too much silver, but because  
he feared that the Secretary of the  
Treasury, under the influence of gold  
interests, would limit the purchase of  
bullion and the coinage of silver to the  
minimum amount specified, instead of  
going the whole figure of \$4,000,000  
per month. In order that there may  
be no doubt as to Mr. Carlisle's ap-  
prehensions, as an expansionist, upon  
this score, we quote his exact words  
on this subject:

"The Senate has declared by a large  
vote that the coinage should be limited  
to a sum of not less than \$2,000,000,  
nor more than \$4,000,000 per month.  
If the execution of this measure could  
be entrusted to a public officer whose  
opinions on the subject were in accord  
with that of the great majority of the  
American people and whose sym-  
pathies were with the struggling masses  
who produce the wealth and pay the  
taxes of the country, rather than with  
the idle holders of idle capital, the  
provision alluded to would be of little  
consequence, because he would coin  
the maximum instead of the minimum  
amount allowed by the amendment.  
But situated as we are, we well know,  
or at least we have reasons to believe,  
that not a dollar beyond the minimum  
amount will be coined, and consequent-  
ly the process of getting this money  
into circulation will be too slow to af-  
ford the full measure of relief which  
the people now demand and need. But  
it will certainly afford some relief. It  
will reverse the grinding process that  
has been going on for the last few  
years. Instead of constant and ruth-  
less contraction instead of constant  
appreciation of money and deprecia-  
tion of property, we will have expan-  
sion to the extent of at least \$2,000,-  
000 a month, and under its influence  
the exchangeable value of commodities  
including labor, will soon begin to  
rise, thus inviting investments, infus-  
ing life into the dead industries of the  
country, and quickening the pulsations  
of trade in all its departments.

Here is the very lingo of the be-  
nighted Westerners and Southerners  
whose delusions Mr. Carlisle, at Mr.  
Cleveland's command, has now gone  
down to combat. The extract above  
will serve as a preface to the help-  
lessly and pathetically disingenuous letter  
written by Mr. Carlisle to Mr. A. H.  
Sevier of Texas and published in  
yesterday's newspapers, in which the  
Secretary of the Treasury denies that  
he ever "made a speech or wrote a let-  
ter in favor of the free coinage of sil-  
ver at the ratio of 16 to 1, or, in fact,  
at any other ratio;" and attempts to  
give the impression that there is noth-  
ing inconsistent in his record on the  
subject. He quotes, for example, this  
detached sentence from his remarks  
in 1878 to show that he was always  
against the free coinage of silver:

"Now, sir, while this amendment is  
objectionable [wrongly printed 'unob-  
jectionable' yesterday in the tele-  
graphed version of Mr. Carlisle's letter  
to Sevier] in some respects I am con-  
strained to say that it is not so on ac-  
count of its repudiation of the free  
coinage provision of the original bill;  
and I will proceed to state as briefly  
as possible the reasons which compel  
me to take this view of the subject."

Whatever may be Mr. Carlisle's  
present views on the question of cur-  
rency, and whatever may be the sound-  
ness or the unsoundness of his present  
views, the truth of history will not  
permit any misrepresentations or sup-  
pression of the opinion which he held  
and distinctly stated in 1878. They  
were unequivocal. He was against the  
free coinage of silver only in the sense  
that he was against the free coinage of  
either gold or silver, holding that the  
Government should be paid for mint-  
ing in the case of either metal. And  
while in that restricted sense he was  
against the free coinage of silver, he  
was in favor of the unlimited coinage  
of silver. We quote again his own  
words:

"My position upon this subject is,  
briefly this: I am opposed to the free  
coinage of either gold or silver, but in  
favor of unlimited coinage of both met-  
als on terms of exact equality. No  
discrimination should be made in favor  
of one metal and against the other;  
nor should any discrimination be made  
in favor of the holders of either gold  
or silver bullion, and against the great  
body of the people who own other  
kinds of property."

A little further on in same speech:  
"I do not wish to be understood as  
taking the position that the Secretary  
of the Treasury may not acquire and  
use silver coin for the purpose of re-  
sumption specie payments in case the  
resumption law shall not be repealed,  
for I maintain no such proposition."

As to the Secretary's denial that he  
has ever written or spoken in favor of  
the free coinage of silver at a ratio of  
16 to 1 or at any other ratio, the sub-  
joined extracts from his own remarks  
in the House on Feb. 21, 1879, show  
the vacuity of that denial in 1895,  
whether it be technically and literally  
true or not:

"During a period of 114 years, from  
1760 to the close of 1874, there never  
was a single year, except one, when  
one ounce of pure gold would purchase  
15.99 ounces of pure silver; and yet  
that was the ratio fixed by the law of  
this country in 1837, and is the ratio  
fixed by this bill.

"I shall not now enter into an ex-  
amination of the causes which have  
combined to depreciate the value of  
gold since 1873, but I am one of those  
who believe that they are transient and  
temporary in their nature, and that  
when they have passed away or been  
removed by the separate or united ac-  
tion of the nations most deeply inter-  
ested in the subject, the old ratio of  
actual and relative value will be re-  
established on a firmer foundation than  
ever. According to my view of the  
subject, the conspiracy which seems to  
have been formed here and in Europe  
to destroy by legislation and otherwise  
from three-sevenths to one-half of the  
metallic money of the world, is the  
most gigantic crime of this or any other  
age."

"The consummation of such a  
scheme would ultimately entail more  
misery upon the human race than all  
the wars, pestilences, and famines that  
ever occurred in the history of the  
world. The absolute and instantaneous  
destruction of half the entire movable  
property of the world, including houses,  
ships, railroads, and all other ap-  
plices for carrying on commerce,  
while it would be felt more sensibly at  
the moment, would not produce any-  
thing like the prolonged distress and  
disorganization of society that must in-  
evitably result from the permanent an-  
nihilation of one-half of the metallic  
money of the world.

"I am in favor of every practicable  
and constitutional measure that will  
have a tendency to defeat or retard  
the perpetration of this great crime,  
and I am also in favor of every prac-  
ticable and constitutional measure that  
will insure the maintenance of the  
permanent ratio of values between the  
two metals, so that they may circulate  
side by side and not alternately drive  
each other into exile from one country  
to another. Silver is now appreciat-  
ing in the market, and its remunera-  
tion and restoration to the coinage by  
this country will undoubtedly accel-  
erate its appreciation in the future."

Is any further evidence needed of  
Secretary Carlisle's attitude at the  
time of the speech which he pretends  
to explain in his letter to Mr. Sevier?  
If so, we may quote the concluding  
passage of that speech, couched as it  
is in fiery language which the author  
of "Coin's Financial School" might ac-  
cept without the change of a single  
word:

"I desire to aid, in conclusion, that  
while the measure [the Bland-Allison  
bill], in its present form, is not what  
the country has a right to expect, it is  
infinitely better than anything the peo-  
ple have been able to obtain at the  
hands of Congress during the last five-  
teen years. It is the first victory won  
by the people during many weary years  
of warfare with the consolidated wealth  
of this and other countries, and al-  
though it is not by any means a com-  
plete triumph, it makes the beginning  
of a new and more popular era in  
national legislation; it attests a mighty  
revolution in public sentiment as re-  
presented here at the capital; and it  
places the great industrial and producing  
masses of the people in the front and  
the nonproducers in the rear.

"For fifteen years the people have  
been on the defensive, and although  
fortified by the plainest provisions of  
law and the clearest principles of equi-  
ty, they have been driven continually  
from one position to another, until  
they stood at last on the very verge of  
financial ruin. Gathering all their en-  
ergies for this struggle they have ad-  
vanced—not very far, it is true—but  
they have advanced far enough to re-  
cover part of the ground lost in pre-  
vious conflicts; and, sir, I trust their  
representatives will faithfully hold it  
for them.

"Our power of legislation on this  
subject will not be exhausted by the  
passage of this measure, and we ought  
not to halt for a single moment in our  
efforts to complete the work of relief  
inaugurated by it. The struggle now  
going on cannot cease, and ought not  
to cease, until all the industrial inter-  
ests of the country are fully and finally  
emancipated from the heartless domi-  
nation of syndicates, stock exchange,  
and other great combinations of  
money grabbers in this country and in  
Europe.

"Let us, if we can do no better, pass  
bill after bill, embodying in each one  
one substantial provision for relief,  
and send them to the Executive for his  
approval. If he withholds his signa-  
ture, and we are unable to secure the  
necessary vote, here or elsewhere, to  
enact them into laws notwithstanding  
his veto, let us, as a last resort, sus-  
pend the rules and put them into the  
general appropriation bills, with the  
distinct understanding that if the peo-  
ple can get no relief the Government  
can get no money."

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ture, and we are unable to secure the  
necessary vote, here or elsewhere, to  
enact them into laws notwithstanding  
his veto, let us, as a last resort, sus-  
pend the rules and put them into the  
general appropriation bills, with the  
distinct understanding that if the peo-  
ple can get no relief the Government  
can get no money."

If Mr. Carlisle was wrong then, and  
believes that he is right now, why does  
he not say so like a man? It is charac-  
teristic of this well-intentioned but  
spineless statesman, that now when he  
is sent fourth at the command of a  
stronger will than his own to reverse  
his past record and pose as an apostle  
of "sound money and safe currency,"  
whatever that may mean, he should  
try by such evasive means as the Se-  
vier letter to hide the truth about his  
past. This propensity on his part  
keeps him continually in trouble; and  
it has contributed largely to the pre-  
valent opinion that the Hon. Grover  
Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury  
is not the master of his own intellect.

### The Real Sound Money Issue.

The core of the real sound money is-  
sue was struck by the Executive Com-  
mittee of the California Silver League  
in its protest against the Sibley-War-  
ner campaign for Sibley and his new  
party.

The committee was right in denounc-  
ing the attempt of the Warner crowd  
to force a caucus nominee on the silver  
men of the country and in repudiating  
the platform of the Sibley-Warner  
clique. It was right in declaring that  
the issue is not confined to the un-  
limited coinage of silver at a ratio of  
16 to 1, but embraces opposition to gov-  
ernment partnership with banks in the  
control of the currency.

The governing committees of the  
Bank of France and the Bank of Eng-  
land estimate the amount of gold in  
the world at \$3,600,000,000. It is  
estimated that the Bleichroders of Ber-  
lin, the Rothschilds of Berlin, Ham-  
burg and Paris, the Bank of England  
and the Bank of France and the great  
bankers of London and New York con-  
trol \$3,000,000,000 of this total, or  
\$3,600,000,000. In other words, the  
banks or bankers have a corner on  
gold money of the world. By the  
issue of credit currency on gold, the  
supply of which is thus controlled, the  
bankers can inflate or contract the cur-  
rency and corner the money market  
will.

The real fight is not for silver  
alone, but for hard money, a  
paper currency representing gold  
silver dollars and both coin and  
controlled by the Government.  
There can be no permanent prosperity  
for people and no protection against  
greed of money sharks until the cur-  
rency of corporation credit currency  
upon cornered gold is abolished.  
Dispatch.

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